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CALIFORNIA CHRONOLOGY

A Period of
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS
1510-1860.

Orra Eugene Monnette

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California Chronology

A Period of
THREE HUNDRED AND
FIFTY YEARS
1510-1860

Compiled by

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Also, member of California Genealogical Society, New England Historic Genealogical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

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Orra Eugene Monnette

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INTRODUCTION

This "California Chronology" was prepared by the compiler and first appeared in the 1915 Year Book of the Society, Sons of the Revolution, in the State of California, entitled "Spirit of Patriotism." The illustration, as shown in the frontispiece, accompanied that publication. The other illustrative features, excepting the title and descripive text affixed to each by the writer, have appeared in a souvenir issued by the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles, depicting eight historical epochs of Southern California history. They are quite suggestive in connection with the facts presented in the main body of this work, although more or less allegorical in character.

This chronology of California will bring to the reader and student positive knowledge and information concerning the splendid history belonging to the Western Coast of the United States, on the points of early discovery, exploration and romantic adventure, which do not so frequently receive prominent notation as does the early history of the Atlantic seaboard; and while high tribute must be paid to the adventurer and colonist who made the settlement of the Eastern Coast of the American Continent both possible and permanent, likewise to the intrepid and courageous Spanish romancer and to the patient and zealous Franciscan friar must be given similar honor and credit for the like settlement and development of the Pacific Coast.

The discovery and history of California are almost contemporaneous in chronicle and event with the exploration and colonization upon the shores of the Atlantic. Christopher Columbus antedated Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, in his discovery of America as compared with the discovery of the Pacific Ocean, only by approximately twenty-one years. Hernando Cortés was on the Pacific Coast six years later, and California properly dates her history from the notable voyage and discovery of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo in 1542.

The first settlement on the Atlantic Coast was Saint Augustine, now in Florida, in 1565, but which was not continuous. The Jamestown settlement of 1607 and the landing of the Mayflower in 1620 are the early dates of American history; but the founding of the town of San Gabriel in later New Mexico in 1598, though not permanent, antedates the former

by nine and the latter by twenty-two years. And, Santa Fé, New Mexico, is the second, oldest and permanent city in the United States.

It is both interesting and historically important to note that King James I. of England, in making his second grant of land on the North American Continent, in Virginia, known as the Jamestown Charter, being dated May 23, 1609, without either knowing or appreciating the territorial limits of his grant, in fact so dedicated its boundaries as to include within it the greater portion of the present State of California.

Therefore, California history and that of the Great West are just as ancient as that of Virginia and the New England States. Further, there was a romance, founded in the spirit of adventure, in the victorious conquest of new lands and in the almost fanatical search for treasure, which commenced as the inspiration of early Spanish voyagers and continued even until the gold excitement in 1849, which is unequaled in comparison with the more commonplace trials and adventures of the early colonists in eastern North America.

While the American Revolution was in progress in the original thirteen colonies, the foundations of California were being laid in most positive and permanent form. The boasted achievements of the Pilgrim and Puritan, and of the Huguenot are deservedly merited, but the Californians will ever possess and hold sacred a treasured memory of the Spanish cavalier and of the Franciscan friar. Their priceless heritage was the gift of Cabrillo and Father Junipero Serra, together with that of a faithful and zealous train of romantic adventurers and pious neophytes.

It is believed that this will prove to be a handbook of unique interest and profitable study. It is correct and authentic, as it is founded upon careful and studious researches made with respect to every available source of California history, so far as now known or ever recorded. It is the first compilation in the nature of a chronology of California to this date undertaken by any one. If it meet with a generous reception, it will lay the foundation for a larger and more detailed compilation.

Orra Eugene Monnette.

Los Angeles, California,
August 20, 1915.

California Chronology

A Period of Three Hundred and Fifty Years 1510-1860

COMPILED BY ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE

1510

Origin of the name, "California." The name California is first used in a romance published in Spain in 1510 and written by Garcia Ordoñez de Montalvo, the translator of the Amadis de Gaul, and called *Las Sergas de Esplandián,* or the Adventures of Esplandian. The Sergas is often referred to as the fifth book of the Amadis. In this book, which was an extremely popular piece of literature at the time of the conquest of Mexico, there is an island called California. By "California" there was implied insularity coupled with riches.

"Know," says the Sergas, "that on the right hand of the Indies there is an island called California very close to the side of the Terrestrial Paradise; and it is peopled by black women, without any man among them, for they live in the manner of Amazons. They were of strong and hardy bodies, of ardent courage, and great force. Their island was the strongest in the world, with its steep cliffs and rock shores. Their arms were of gold, and so was the harness of the wild beasts they tamed to ride, for in the whole island there was no metal but gold."

1511

Sixteenth-century cartography, at this date and later, particularly in the maps, "Lenox Globe" and "Sylvanus Map," persists in the idea of North America as a group of islands. A continuous search for a passage through this archipelago, leading to Asia, was the goal of subsequent voyages of discovery. It was the result of this universal notion that California was discovered.

1513

Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, a Spanish navigator, crosses the Isthmus of Panama and discovers the Pacific Ocean.

1515

Francisco Pizarro, a Spanish adventurer, who had been associated with Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, when the latter discovered the Pacific Ocean in 1513, visits the Pacific South American coasts and becomes the discoverer of Peru.

1519

Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda is the first European to view the broadly flowing waters of the Mississippi River, but he is not generally credited as its discoverer, that honor being universally given to Hernando de Soto.

1519

Hernando Cortés, at the head of a Spanish expedition, undertakes an exploration and conquest of Mexico.

1520

Fernao de Magalhaes, whom we know as Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese navigator, discovers and makes passage of the straits afterwards bearing his name, and is the first European navigator to cross the Pacific Ocean.

1521

Spanish conquest of Mexico by Hernando Cortés is completed and the country is called "Nueva España," or "New Spain."

1521

Fernao de Magalhaes discovers the islands subsequently known as the Philippine Islands. Other voyages across the Pacific Ocean, with these islands as an objective point, had a direct bearing then, and an influence later, upon the history of California.

1522

The circumnavigation of the globe by the sailing vessels, which had been commenced by Fernao de Magalhaes, who was killed in 1521 during the voyage, is accomplished by a return to the point of previous embarkation.

1522

Previous to Magellan's voyage the belief had existed that North America was an archipelago and was traversed by an inter-oceanic strait,

later called "Anian," connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the North Pacific Ocean. After the discovery of the Straits of Magellan and the voyage across the Pacific, this belief becomes popularly current and is accepted.

1524

Gonzalo de Sandoval carries the following strange story to Mexico from Colima: "California is represented as an island, rich in pearls and gold. It was said to lie at a distance of ten days' journey from the province of Ciguatan, and to be inhabited by women only." This account is transmitted to the Emperor Charles V. of Spain by Hernando Cortés, in the *Carta Quarta de Relacion.*

1524

Francisco Pizarro, who had visited Peru in 1515, sets sail from Panama, with his partner, Diego de Almagro, an adventurer like himself, and joining to himself Hernando de Luque, a priest possessed of some money, ventures upon an expedition and conquest of this rich empire of Peru; and sailing southward from Panama, explores the southern Pacific Coast. The expedition proves an inspiration for a later conquest.

1526

Francisco Pizarro, financed by Gaspar de Espinosa, mayor of Panama, undertakes a second expedition to Peru. Again he sails from the city of Panama, southward along the Peruvian coast.

1531-1535

Francisco Pizarro enters upon and completes the conquest of Peru. He defeats the Inca Atahualpa, and taking over the cities of Peru, with their immense treasures, governs the same under the title of *Adelantado.* He sends his brother, Hernando Pizarro, to Spain to obtain honors for the *conquistadores.* Returning in 1535, with various honors, Francisco Pizarro receives at the hands of Charles V. of Spain, the title of Marquis and a grant of the Chilean region for Almagro. It is noteworthy that during this conquest and occupation, he was accompanied by Hernando de Soto, who later explores the Mississippi River.

1534

Fortuñ Ximénez, a Spanish adventurer, and mutinous pilot of Cortés' Expedition, discovers the eastern coast of Baja California, or Lower

California, at what was later known as Santa Cruz Bay. Here Ximénez is killed.

1535

Hernando Cortés visits Baja California to found a colony, lands where Ximénez had been killed, and gives to what he thought was an island, the name of "Santa Cruz" (La Paz). Whether this Santa Cruz of Cortés was an island at the mouth of the bay, or the mainland of Baja California which he thought was a large island, is not known, although it would seem that it might be the latter, as he says: "I arrived at the land of Santa Cruz, I was in it and had complete knowledge of it," and he would not speak of so small a body as one of the islands at the mouth of the bay as "land."

1536

Hernando Cortés crosses the Gulf of California and explores the lower portion of Baja California and also the Pacific Coast of Mexico.

1536

Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, a Spanish adventurer in North America, and belonging to the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez to Florida in 1528, crosses the Mississippi River. He is the second European to do this.

1536

Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca appears in the City of Mexico with his wondrous tales of having traveled on foot three thousand miles from Florida, of his wanderings for many years in unknown lands, now Texas and Arkansas, and of the fabulous wealth, gold and precious stones, of the "Seven Cities of Cibola." These wonderful tales inspired Cortés and his military associates to the succeeding voyages and expeditions of discovery and exploration which resulted in the discovery of California.

1537

The colony founded by Hernando Cortés in Lower California at Santa Cruz is a failure and abandoned.

1539

Fray Marcos de Niza, an Italian Missionary and explorer, under the direction of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, Governor of "New

Galicia," undertakes the exploration of northwestern Mexico and becomes the "Discoverer of Arizona." He is inspired by the wonderful tales told by Cabeza de Vaca of the rich cities of Cibola of which the latter had heard on his overland journey of three years previous.

Fray Marcos de Niza makes his wonderful journey into the unknown wilds alone except for the negro Estevanico, who had been with Cabeza de Vaca, and four Indians. He returns with even more wonderful tales than had Cabeza de Vaca, as he had seen the cities from a hill, being afraid to go nearer owing to an uprising in which Estevanico was killed. The cities which were the lure of so many adventurous souls were merely the terraced houses of the Pueblo Indians.

1539

Francisco de Ulloa, a Spanish soldier and explorer, and a lieutenant of Cortés, having been with the latter in 1535, makes a Pacific coastwise voyage and explores the Gulf of California, proving that California is not an island. The first record of the name as applied to the peninsula appears in the map in Preciado's diary of Ulloa's expedition.

1539

Francisco Preciado, a Franciscan padre and diarist of the expedition of Francisco de Ulloa, employs the name "California" many times in his account of Ulloa's expedition, which is the first time the name appears in print as applying to an actual body of land. He discriminates between "Isle of California" and "Land of Santa Cruz."

1539

Hernando de Soto, Spanish gentleman, explorer and adventurer, effects a landing at Tampa Bay and leads a remarkable expedition for the next three years through Florida, Georgia, perhaps through Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, descending the Alabama River to Mobile Bay. He turns northward, and crosses Mississippi and the river of the same name, and explores almost to the Missouri River.

1540

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, governor of New Galicia, incited by the wonderful tales of the "Seven Cities of Cibola" and of Quivira, as told by Fray Marcos on his return, sets out on an expedition accompanied by 300 Spaniards and 800 Indians. During the next two years

the party explores from the Grand Cañon of the Colorado across Arizona and New Mexico, as far north as central Kansas and east to central Texas. He explores the country as far north as the Moqui villages of Tusayan, only to find that the wonderful cities of Cibola were the communal houses of the Pueblo Indians.

1540

Hernando de Alarcón, a Spanish-American navigator, employed by Don Antonio de Mendoza, viceroy of New Spain, is the first European to touch California soil, and, entering the Gulf of California, ascends the Colorado River for more than one hundred miles on an expedition of discovery, co-operating with Coronado.

1540

Garcia Lopez de Cardenas, one of the captains under Coronado, discovers the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

1541

Domingo del Castillo, one of Alarcón's pilots, re-explores the Gulf of California and charts its shores; he publishes a notable map of the Gulf of California and the Colorado River which is recognized as both accurate and authoritative. He describes California as a peninsula.

1541

Francisco Pizarro is killed by a band of conspirators under Juan de Rada in vengeance for the previous execution of Almagro, his former associate.

1542

Hernando de Soto, re-discovers the Mississippi River, which has a direct bearing upon the subsequent Louisiana Purchase and the opening of the Great West to the Pacific Coast.

1542

Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator, is employed by Pedro de Alvarado, governor of Guatemala, for a voyage under the flag of Spain, to the north. Alvarado dies before the voyage is commenced, but the employment of Cabrillo is confirmed by Mendoza. He sails from Natividad to the north and discovers the Bay of San Diego, thus becoming

the true discoverer of California, although Alarcón in his voyage up the Colorado saw and probably landed on California soil. Cabrillo visits many of the islands along the coast, among them Santa Cruz, Catalina and San Clemente, and sails as far north as Point Conception. His important discoveries are cut short by his death.

1542

Alonzo de Santa Cruz, the cosmographer royal of Charles V. of Spain, publishes his map showing California as in the lower part insular and in the upper part peninsular.

1542

Don Antonio de Mendoza, viceroy of New Spain, sends six ships under Ruy Lopez de Villalobos, across the Pacific to "note the products of the Western Islands," and Villalobos reaching them, re-christens them *Las Philippinas,* the Philippine Islands, in honor of Philip II of Spain.

1542

A party of Spaniards visits the present site of Santa Fé, New Mexico, and finds there an abandoned Indian pueblo.

1543

January 3rd, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, the true discoverer of California and the first explorer of its coast, dies on the Island of San Miguel and is probably buried there.

1543

Bartolomé Ferrelo, a native of the Levant, and Cabrillo's chief pilot, takes command of the expedition and voyages as far north as the forty-second degree of latitude, to within four degrees of the mouth of the Columbia River. He reports the new discoveries to Cortés.

1564

Miguel Lopez de Lagazpi is commissioned by Luis de Velasco, Viceroy of New Spain, to subdue the Philippine Islands, which he accomplishes in the next seven years, founding the city of Manilla.

1568

Bernal Diaz del Castillo, who had served as a common soldier with Hernando Cortés and had been in one hundred and nineteen battles, and

who had been present at the siege and capture of the City of Mexico in 1521, commences his notable history of the Spanish conquest.

1579

Sir Francis Drake, an English admiral and navigator, acquires immense treasures as a freebooter in the Spanish harbors on the Pacific Coast. Sails northward on a voyage of exploration and anchors in the bay receiving his name, most likely the bay in the embrasure of Point Reyes, also identical with Cermeño's Bay.

This expedition of Drake was a rude awakening to the calm possession of the Spaniards. Not only because of the danger to the Philippine galleons, but also because of the fate of the country over which Drake had raised the flag of England.

1579

Sir Francis Drake orders religious services to be performed with the Indians as witnesses in order to convey to their minds the idea of the everlasting God who created heaven and earth and reigned above. This is carried out on the shores of Drake's Bay, by the celebration of the English forms of service and is the first Christian rite ever held on the soil of California; being representative of the established church of England as under Queen Elizabeth, it was undeniably a Protestant service. The following is the quotation from the *World Encompassed*: "Our generall, with his companie—fell to prayer——. In the time of which prayer, singing psalmes and reading of certaine Chapters in the Bible, they sate very attentively——."

1580

Sir Francis Drake returns to England, his ships laden with spoils, and, having gained enduring glory by circumnavigating the globe (it being the second time this had been achieved), he enters Plymouth Harbor, England, having started therefrom in 1577 upon Magellan's earlier course, though not then contemplating a periplus of the world.

1582

Bernal Diaz del Castillo has lodged in manuscript form, as the result of continuous application and prodigious labor for many years, his remarkable history entitled *Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España.* This covers the explorations and conquests of the Spaniards

and contains many references to California, and the author states that it was Cortés who first gave it the name. However, this history remains in manuscript form for fifty years after this date.

1582

Francisco Lopez Gomara, secretary and chaplain of Cortés, publishes his *Historia general de las Indias, (La conquista de Mexico).*

1584

Francisco de Gali, under command of Viceroy Pedro de Moya de Contreras, starting from a port of New Spain, crosses the Pacific Ocean and returns again to within two hundred leagues of the northern coast of Alta California, and then traverses the coast southward, skirting the islands on the California shores. On this voyage, he discovers the Japan Current, thus making an easy return trip from the Philippine Islands to Mexico. This had a very important bearing on the history of California. As, owing to the length and dangers of the trip back from the Philippines, it was necessary to have a port of repairs for the galleons, before reaching Mexico; and as the return by the Japan Current brought the galleons along the shores of California, California thus became a commercial necessity to Mexico. It was this that caused the King of Spain to desire California, and not her own worth, as that was never known nor appreciated by Mexico.

1586

Thomas Cavendish, second English circumnavigator of the globe, and, like Drake, a freebooter, sails through the Straits of Magellan, preys upon Spanish vessels, and exploring the Pacific Coast of Mexico to Lower California, returns to England. He thus performs the third periplus of the globe.

1587

Pedro de Unamunu, a navigator of Macao, is sent by Viceroy Contreras on an exploring expedition to discover islands to be used as refitting stations for the Philippine galleons. Unamunu does not find these islands nor, indeed, any others, but discovers a bay which he called *Puerto de San Lucas,* probably the Bay of Monterey, thus antedating the discovery of Viscaino by fifteen years.

1588-1594

"The Silver Map of the World" appears, which is assumed to be "A contemporary medallion commemorative of Drake's voyage (1577-80)," and on this map is engraved "Californoa."

1591

Thomas Cavendish makes another voyage to the Pacific Coast, repeating his previous adventures and explorations.

1592

Juan de Fuca, a Greek navigator whose real name was Apostolos Valerianos, in the employ of the Viceroy of Mexico, explores the Pacific Coast and sails into the Bay which is now known as the Gulf of Georgia, and having for twenty days steered through its intricate windings and numerous islands, returns with a belief that the entrance to the long desired passage into the Atlantic had been found; that is, "Anian." The Straits into Puget Sound still bear his name. Juan de Fuca really claims to have made the voyage completely through the Straits of Anian from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This has a very great influence on the geography of the time.

1595

Sebastian Rodríguez Cermeño, sailing from the Philippines on a voyage of discovery of islands to be used as ports of refuge for the Philippine galleons, is driven into a bay behind Point Reyes, latitude 38°, along the coast of California. This bay is probably the Francis Drake Bay. The ship is wrecked, but some seventy escape in a *viroco* and later, sailing down the coast, reach a "very large bay," latitude 37°, which is very likely Monterey. Thus is added another possible "discoverer" of Monterey before Vizcaino.

1597

Gonzalo de Francia, boatswain of a ship under Sebastian Vizcaino, visits Santa Cruz Bay and, later (1629) writes to the King: "We came upon *un puerto grande* which was called *El Puerto de la Paz,*—and an island at the mouth of it which was called *Island of Women,* who were without men, none passing over to them except in summer on rafts made of reeds."

1598

Juan de Oñate, a Spanish explorer, under commission of Viceroy, Don Luis de Velasco, to colonize the district north of the river Rio Grande, which was confirmed by the Viceroy, Gaspar de Zuñiga y Acebo de Monterey, sets out on an expedition with a large force of soldiers, Indians, wagons and cattle, and crossing the Rio Grande, founds San Gabriel, the first capital of New Mexico.

1598

Juan de Oñate extends his explorations into the territory later comprising Arizona and traverses the edges of the desert and fertile mountain valleys which had been discovered sixty years before.

1599

In revenge for the murder of a number of Spaniards, Oñate decides to attack the city of Acoma, the great stronghold of the Pueblo Indians, standing on its almost impregnable cliffs. But the great cliffs are not proof against cunning, and the Spaniards divide themselves in two parties, one of which climbs the walls during the night and the other, making the front attack the following morning, takes the city. In all history there is no more desperate battle, nor none fought at so dizzy a height. Of the 3000 Indians but six hundred were left and they were forced to leave their homes and live in the valley.

1600

An excellent map is published by Tattonus in this year, showing Lower California a peninsula. The early cartographers persisted in the insular idea. From 1541, (the map of Castillo), to 1622 the peninsular idea gained ground, but again from 1622 to 1746 a reaction toward the idea of California being an island prevailed, even against the distinct proof to the contrary in Kino's *entradas*.

1601

As a part of his conquest of New Mexico and of his further explorations Oñate makes an expedition into the country of the Quivira.

1601

Antonio de Herrera, Historian General of New Spain, publishes his account of the Cortés expedition, and states that between 1535 and 1537, the Spanish leader called the waste about him "California."

1602

Sebastian Vizcaino, a Spanish explorer, having become Chief Pilot of New Spain and commissioned Captain-General for a second California voyage by the Condé de Monterey, explores the west coast of Alta California north to Cape Blanco de San Sebastian, latitude 42°. Vizcaino enters the great Bay, which had been previously visited by Ferrelo, Unamunu and Cermeño and names it the Bay of Monterey in honor of the Viceroy of Mexico.

In this expedition of Vizcaino, a vessel, under the command of Juan Martin de Aguilar, becomes separated from the others in a storm and Aguilar sails north on his own responsibility as far as Cape Blanco in Oregon, latitude 43° or further. He sails up a river which receives the name Aguilar upon current maps. To him is given the credit for the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia River, although it is doubtful if he went that far.

1603

Sebastian Vizcaino publishes maps showing the Port of Monterey and the San Francisco Bay of Cermeño (*Puerto de los Reyes*). This latter bay is also identical with Sir Francis Drake's Bay.

1604

A second exploration of the territory now included in the State of Arizona is made by Juan de Oñate. On this exploration Oñate followed the Colorado River to its mouth, being the first European to accomplish this.

1605

The settlement or pueblo of San Gabriel in New Mexico after continuing for seven years is abandoned. While it thereby loses its antiquity as a permanently inhabited town, yet in later years the town of Chamita is founded on the same site.

1605

The town of Santa Fé, now in the State of New Mexico, is established by Juan de Oñate on the site of at least one prehistoric pueblo and is given the name of *"La Cuidad Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco."* Oñate enslaves the Indians of the neighborhood and proceeds to open up extensive gold and silver mines. Santa Fé is the second oldest white settlement in the United States, that of Saint Augustine, Florida, alone

exceeding it in point of age, and antedates the settlement at Jamestown by two years and the landing of the Mayflower in Boston Harbor by fifteen years.

1606

Enrico Martinez, a Mexican engineer and royal cosmographer of Spain, constructs a noted canal in the Valley of Mexico, and publishes the observations and surveys, made by Vizcaino in 1602, of Alta California, in thirty-two charts, which are still preserved in the archives of the Council of the Indies.

1609

King James I. of England makes his second grant of land on the North American Continent, in Virginia, known as the Jamestown Charter, being dated May 23, 1609, the seventh year of King James' reign; the inland limit of this grant or charter was from sea to sea, that is from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the southern boundary being thirty-four degrees, North latitude, and the northern boundary thirty-eight degrees, North latitude; and it is interesting to note that his northerly limit as finally settled passes into the Pacific Ocean, just north of San Francisco and that this southerly limit as finally settled passes about three miles south of the city of Redlands, through the city of Riverside, and into the Pacific Ocean at about Santa Monica, California, so that all of the Pacific Coast line from Santa Monica to the Golden Gate was the westerly limit of this Jamestown Grant, though never legally established or right of control exercised.

1611

Sebastián Vizcaino explores the region about Japan in hopes of finding the islands *Ricas de Oro y Plata,* islands of gold and silver. (The Armenian Islands of Villalobos and Unamunu). The existence of these mythical islands is probably due to a folk-talk of Japan.

1622

Appears a map of "The World" by Kaspar Van Baerle, and on this California is drawn as an island of great size and of rectangular form. Other maps from this year (and in succeeding years to 1746) replace the peninsula of California by an island.

1632

The manuscript history entitled *"Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España* which had been written during the labors and studies

of a period of many years by Bernal Diaz del Castillo and which had been hidden among the archives of a library in Spain for a period of fifty years and long after his death, is at this date brought to light and published to the world. It immediately secures an eminent position as historical evidence and authority and brings more positive attention to the discoveries and explorations of Hernando Cortés and the country then called "California." This history of the conquest of New Spain refers to Cortés as having discovered "an island" and that on that account Cortés was heartily cursed by his followers—a starving band.

1632

Francisco de Ortega names one of the islands in the lower gulf of California *Espiritu Santo.* It was probably either this island or *Cerralvo* to which the name California was first given.

(*Note*—With subsequent historians, it is a matter of speculation as to what land, whether Lower California itself, or some islands off the coast, was first spoken of as "California." The quotation exactly from Richman is: "It"—the land to which the name California was first given —"may have been Cerralvo (the Santiago of Cortés), or Espiritu Santo, (so named by Ortega in 1632), both at the mouth of the Bay of Santa Cruz.")

1630, 1646-1647

Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, an English nobleman and historiographer, publishes his three-volume work, *Arcano Del Mare,* and describes in *Il Mare d'America Occidentale,* the trips of the galleons from the Philippines making the northwest coast of America. He defines the "Vermillion Sea" as beginning "at the Cape Santa Clara of California," etc., and as so many others, calls California an island.

1647

Father Joannis Bisselius, a Jesuit, contributes to the geographical literature of the age his *Argonauticon Americanorum* and proposes to name all the regions of the eastern and northern part of North America with the western kingdoms of Quivira and Tolmum, *Estotilandia,* and then turning to the south, on the west coast, he begins with *California.* He writes: "The kingdoms and regions better known to our navigation are these: those which lie on the south sea, Zurium, in an oblique direction from the west; in these after Quivira and the lands of the Tolmi, in the same extent of coast, the regions of *California* are stretched out on the

sea toward the east (*orientem versus*). The back of this land is shut in by mountains from which flows into the ocean the river Farrellónes. The sides are surrounded by water in the manner of arms. On the right indeed, which looks toward the south, the South Sea; on the left however, toward the north, it is bordered by a certain gulf running transversely up beyond the middle of the length of *California.* Some call this the Vermillion Sea."

1652

George Horn, in his notable work, on the origin of the people of America, traces the origin and migration of peoples by similarity of words; and writing of Corea thus curtly refers to the derivation of the name California from the name of the Coreans: *"Hi Coreani primo in Californiam venerunt; quae nomen suum a Caoli habet."*

1653

Appears the notable work entitled *Sir Francis Drake Revived,* containing an account of his four several voyages and his dangerous adventures for gold and silver. It included the *World Encompassed.*

1669

Peter Heylyn publishes his famous *Cosmographie* in four books in which he describes California as an island.

1682

René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, a young Frenchman of Rouen, France, makes his famous exploring tour in the middle west, floats down the Mississippi River to its mouth, takes possession of its vast basin in the name of France, and calls it "Louisiana," in honor of the king. This event bears direct relationship to subsequent Pacific Coast history.

1686

Captain Charles Swan, for the English, makes a voyage and enters California waters, carrying as a pilot and historiographer, William Dampier, a navigator. Dampier eventually makes four circumnavigations of the globe and publishes his adventures in a number of thrilling volumes.

1697

Beginning of the Jesuit Mission System in Baja or Lower California, under Fathers Eusebio Francisco Kino, missionary and royal cosmogra-

pher, and Juan Maria de Salvatierra, assistente at Los Chimpas, as visitador. First mission, *Loreto de Concho,* founded at Loreto, Lower California, October 25th. In the succeeding seventy-two years, eighteen missions are there located, all but one by the Jesuit order, and the famous "Pious Fund of California" is established.

The Pious Fund had its origin in voluntary contributions in Mexico for the maintenance of Jesuit missions in California. The members of this company administered the fund until their expulsion from Spanish territory in 1768, when the government assumed charge until 1840 when it was turned over to the newly created Bishop of California, who administered it until 1842, when the government again assumed control. At this time the government sold all the properties belonging to the fund, agreeing to pay to the missions of California six per cent per annum on the total selling price. This pledge has been the cause of a number of international difficulties between the United States and Mexico since California has been a part of the United States, but the question was finally settled in 1902 at The Hague, and Mexico pays to the bishops and archbishops of California $43,000 annually.

1697

William Dampier publishes *A New Voyage Round the World,* describing the lands visited on his voyages and the inhabitants, their customs, religions, etc., and makes reference to California which he also depicts as an island.

1708-1711

In these years is made the voyage to the South Sea and around the world by the ships *Duke* and *Duchess* of Bristol, commanded by Woods Rogers. Edward Cooke was second captain on board the "Duchess" and in 1712 publishes a journal of all the memorable transactions experienced during the said voyage. William Dampier, who really projected the expedition, went as pilot of the *Duke.*

1709

Woods Rogers in his visits to the Pacific waters rescues Alexander Selkirk, the original of Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, from the Island of Juan Fernandez, three hundred miles off the coast of Chile. Selkirk is described as "A man in goatskins, who looked wilder than the first owners of them."

Civilization Personified in Soldier *and* Churchman

August 2, 1769, representatives of the Spanish military regime and of its established church appear at the Indian village of Yang-na (afterwards Los Angeles). The natives, at first alarmed and suspicious, at last yield to the kindly approaches of the visitors and respond to their friendly advances. Extending a crude, though certain hospitality, many are finally persuaded to become humble followers of the new Faith, with its civilizing influences.

Vide page 28

An Indian Village is the Foundation Stone

Food and shelter, so necessary to life and comfort, the love of association and the requisite means of defense rest in communal and united establishments. It was natural and peculiarly auspicious that where the Indians had sacrificed and dwelt should be laid the foundations of a great city. September 4, 1781, Governor Felipe de Neve, with his train of soldiers and cavaliers and accompanied by zealous padres and faithful priests, founds the "City of Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels." The religious rites, the military splendor and the patriotic consecration, all presage the future of a glorious and noble municipality.

Vide page 31

1719

Captain George Shelvocke makes a voyage to the Pacific Coast. It is very interesting that the sailor, Hatley, of this expedition was the *Ancient Mariner* who shot the albatross of Coleridge's famous poem.

1728

Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator, employed by Peter the Great of Russia, sails through the straits since bearing his name. By this voyage the question whether or not Asia and North America were one continent was indisputably settled.

1728

William Betagh publishes an account of a voyage round the world and of a remarkable enterprise begun in the year 1719, chiefly to cruise piratically on the Spaniards in the Great South Ocean.

1739

John Georgius Gemeling publishes a rare tract which appears to have been prepared as a thesis for a university or college degree, entitled *Disputatio geographica de vero Californiae situ et conditione.* This is a little known but important publication.

1741

The Russian government orders a second voyage to discover and explore the islands west of Asia. North America is first sighted by Alexei Chirikof, the commander of one of the two boats under Behring, and which had become separated from its companion in a storm, at latitude 55°. He sails as far south as Vancouver's Island. He returns to Siberia without again seeing Behring. Behring thirty-six hours later sights Mt. St. Elias and takes on water on Kyak Island, latitude 59° 40′ and returns to Siberia without any further explorations.

1740-1744

George Anson, Esq., later Lord Anson, as commander in chief of a squadron of his Majesty's ships, is sent upon an expedition to the South Sea and makes a voyage round the world. The experiences of this expedition were afterwards published from his papers and materials by Richard Walter, M.A., who had been Chaplain of his Majesty's ship, the *Centurion,*

on that expedition. It made the most popular book of maritime adventure of the eighteenth century.

1745

Russian sailors, coming from the north, descend upon and take possession of the Aleutian Islands.

1747-1756

As a result of the commercial war started in London over the Indian trade and fur traffic, Arthur Dobbs had fitted out two vessels for this purpose and if possible to open the route to the South Seas; one of these was named *California* and under command of Captain Francis Smith the voyage is undertaken, of which a full account later appears. This is the first vessel to bear the name *California.*

1757

Miguél Venegas, a Mexican priest, publishes in Spain his history of California, *Noticia de la California.* This work has been translated into English, Dutch, French and German, and has become the basis of all later histories. In it Venegas says he thinks the word *California* originated from two Latin words *calida* and *fornax,* meaning hot furnace, though he doubts the Spanish adventurers "had so much learning." He also suggests that the origin may be an Indian word, possibly *kali forno,* meaning high hill.

As a supplementary note to the foregoing, the following authorities with reference to the etymology of the name California should be included although the year dates do not come within the limitations of this Chronology:

(Professor Jules Marcou in 1876 publishes in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army, his Notes upon the first discoveries of California and the origin of its name. He ascribes to Cortés the division of the Mexican region into *tierra frio, tierra templada, tierra caliente,* and *tierra california,* or *cold regions, temperate regions, hot regions,* and *regions like a furnace,* from the two Latin words, *calida* and *fornax,* hot furnace.

In 1893, an article appears in the San Francisco *Chronicle* by M. L., who states that the words *cal y forno* mean lime kiln in the language of the Indians of Lower California, and that the author heard one of them use it as such, and he believes that Ulloa, remembering the name Cali-

fornia as used in the *Sergas de Esplandián,* gives the name to the peninsula.

Professor George Davidson, President of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, in 1910 publishes his monograph on the origin and meaning of the name *California.* He accepts the hypothesis of the *Sergas de Esplandián,* and gives as the etymological derivation of the word California two Greek words, meaning beauty and bird.)

1767

By decree of the Spanish Cortés, the Jesuits are expelled from Mexico and all Spanish territory; and their missions offered to the Franciscans.

1769

The Abbé, Jean Chappe D'Auteroche, voyages to California for an observation of the passage of the planet Venus over the face of the sun, June 3, 1769. This celestial phenomenon was visible only upon the coast of California. Spain knew of the expedition and fearing the possible results hastened to dispatch Don Gaspar de Portolá upon his mission of occupation and colonization of Upper California. The Abbé Chappe died while in Lower California and was there interred. Monsieur de Cassini publishes an account of this scientific investigation in 1772.

1769

Conquest of Upper California is ordered and committed to Don José Gálvez, the Visitador General of Mexico, and to San Francisco de Croix, Viceroy. Captain Gaspar de Portolá is made civil and military commander of the country, and Fray Junipero Serra, Father President of the missions.

1769

Beginning of the civil and religious reduction of Alta California, by an expedition under Governor Don Gaspar de Portolá and Father Junipero Serra.

1769

July 14th, starting from San Diego of an expedition of sixty-seven soldiers, friars and artisans northward to find the Bay of Monterey, the real objective of the whole expedition, all under command of Portolá. In the company was Sergeant José Francisco de Ortega, who first discovers San Francisco Bay, while out hunting.

1769

Founding of the first (1) Franciscan Mission at San Diego, July 16th; the full name of the mission was San Diego de Alcala. There has been much discussion as to the origin of the name. The Bay was named by Vizcaino simply San Diego, after his flagship, but the mission was named by Serra after the saint whose day it was and not Santiago (San Diego) de Compostella, patron saint of Spain, as has often been said.

1769

Prior to the coming of the Spanish cavaliers and Franciscan friars, straggling or roving tribes of Indians occupied Alta California, so called, but they were not of the strict Indian type, being rather more Asiatic in physiognomy. They maintained scattered villages and camping grounds at most convenient and defensible locations. Where the pueblo of Los Angeles was afterwards located, there was for some years prior such an Indian village, whose population probably consisted of 300 human beings "barely above the animal plane." By them the village was given the name of Yang-na, probably of Chinese etymology, which was the first appellation given to the spot, afterwards occupied by the city of Los Angeles. To this Indian village or community, so called Yang-na, (afterwards Los Angeles) comes the band of Spanish adventurers and religious enthusiasts, August 2nd.

1769

San Francisco Bay is given this name for the first time, although still with the idea that it was the St. Francis Bay of Cermeño. A late authority, Richman, says: "The truth is that until 1774, the year of the Anza expedition, it had not so much as been settled just where the port of San Francisco was, where the presidio and mission were to be founded. What, however, was presumed was that the estuary of 1769 and 1770 (the present San Francisco Bay) was appurtenant to the old San Francisco Bay of Cermeño. On a map of 1772 the present San Francisco Bay is called *Estero de San Francisco.*" (Estuary of San Francisco, or arm of the old bay of Cermeño.)

1770

Eusebio Francisco Kino, a missionary of Sonora, makes a final *entrada* to the Colorado, and following it as far north as 35 degrees, proves practically that California is not a peninsula.

1770

Fray Francisco Garcés, resident minister of San Xavier del Bac, Arizona, makes the third of his *entradas,* and in this one, the most important, travels down the Rio Gila and the Colorado, nearly, if not quite to the mouth of the latter.

1770

On May 24, in a second overland expedition to find Monterey, Portolá discovers and recognizes the bay. On the 31st, Captain Juan Perez anchors his ship *San Antonio* in Monterey Bay and on July 9th the (2) mission and presidio of San Carlos Borromeo de Monterey is founded, the second mission and the first *presidio,* or fort. It becomes the first capital of California.

Note—Monterey was not a pueblo in the beginning, but a presidio. There were three forms of local government set up in California, the *presidios,* or military centers, the *missions,* which were never very far from the presidios, for the sake of protection, and the *pueblos,* or municipal settlements with regular colonists. These *pueblos* had a regular governing body and alcalde. The colonists all had town-lots and a *suerte,* or field for irrigation, beside the use of the public grazing pastures. These properties were not to be sold, nor could they be mortgaged. The settlers were subsidized by freedom from taxation for a number of years, and in Los Angeles each family received *ten pesos* a month. The only *pueblos* founded directly in early California were Los Angeles and San José, that is, from the very first, they had a municipal government. Monterey was a *presidio,* or fort; it did not have a municipal government until 1826.

1770(?)

This is the probable date of the publication of Miguél Costanso's *Diario historico de los viages de mar y tierra hecos al norte de la California,* although it is not positive, as the edition was suppressed in Mexico for a number of years because it was thought the work gave too much information concerning California into the hands of the English. The work is of the utmost value, being the first book that relates exclusively to California, and contains a most complete account of the Portolá expedition to find the bay of Monterey.

1771

Mission of (2) San Carlos at Monterey is removed to the valley of Carmelo.

1771

Founding of (3) Mission of San Antonio de Padua, at Los Robles, July 14th.

1771

Founding of (4) Mission of San Gabriel, "The Queen of the Missions," in a valley of the Sierra Madre Mountains.

1772

Founding of (5) the Mission of San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, September 1st.

1774

Juan Bautista de Anza, *commandante* of the presidio of Tubac, in Arizona, marches, in company with Fray Garcés, across the Colorado desert to San Gabriel and then north to Monterey, trying to open a practical overland trail from the California missions to Mexico, through Arizona.

1775

Juan Manuél de Ayala, Lieutenant of the Royal Navy of Spain, and his ship *San Carlos,* are the first to enter the harbor, Saint Francis Bay, (Cermeño's and identical also with Drake's Bay). Ayala selects point for fort and for mission, the Dolores mission.

1776

Anza makes a second journey from Tubac with colonists intended for the presidio of San Francisco. Reaches San Francisco in company of Pedro Font and José Moraga, and surveys the coast about the bay. Positions for the presidio and missions are decided on.

1776

Fray Garcés makes his last great overland journey. Accompanies Anza as far as Yuma, and then leaving the party crosses the Mojave desert and reaches San Gabriel.

1776

James Cook makes the last of his four voyages under the English flag. It is this fourth voyage that is of especial interest to California. He sails by the way of the Cape of Good Hope and discovers the Hawaiian

Islands. Reaches California at the latitude of Cape Mendocino and skirting the coast to the north discovers Nootka Sound, thus laying the foundation for the Nootka controversy at a later date, and sails through the Behring Straits as far north as Icy Cape. Cook dies on the voyage, but on the return while at Canton, a discovery of great historic and commercial value is made to the effect that the supposed valueless furs, which had been traded for knives and trinkets with the Indians of the Nootka Sound vicinity, brought fabulous prices in China. This laid the foundation for the great fur trade of the future, and opened up so many and such intricate commercial and diplomatic controversies that Cook's voyage has come to be reckoned as most important in its historic bearing.

1776

Founding of the (6) Mission and Presidio of San Francisco de Asis, by two Franciscan monks, Palou and Gambon. The presidio was founded September 17th, but the mission, a league or so away from the presidio, was not founded until October 4th, on a small creek called Dolores. Hence the mission is commonly known as Dolores Mission. Fathers Palou and Gambon assume charge of the mission.

1776

Founding of (7) the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, November 1st.

1777

Founding of (8) the Mission of Santa Clara, January 12th.

1777

The pueblo of San José de Guadalupe, the first purely civil settlement in California, is founded by Gov. Felipe de Neve on the Rio de Guadalupe. The colonists consisted of fourteen heads of families, 66 persons. They were granted house lots and planting lots and free use of the public grazing fields, under charter of the *pueblo* system. The lands could not be sold nor mortgaged. The colonists were free from taxes for a number of years, and furnished a certain number of domestic animals and seeds. The government was under an *alcalde* or magistrate, and a council elected yearly.

1781

Founding on the Rio Porciuncula (Los Angeles River) of the pueblo of Los Angeles under direction of the governor, Felipe de Neve. The

pueblo was called *Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles,* City of Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels. At the beginning there were eleven heads of families, forty-six persons all told. Los Angeles was the second of the early pueblos. From 1835 Los Angeles vies with Monterey for the honor of being the capital of the province.

1782

Founding of (9) the Mission of San Buenaventura, March 31st.

1784

August 28th, Father Junipero Serra dies at the age of seventy-one years at his own Mission at San Carlos, in his loved valley of Carmelo. For fifty-four years he had been a Franciscan priest, thirty-five of which had been spent in missionary labors and fifteen of which had been spent in California, during which nine missions were established and over five thousand eight hundred Indian neophytes converted from heathenism to Christianity.

1784

Father Francisco Palou, friend and biographer of Serra, becomes Father President of the missions until 1786, when he retires to the prominent position of father guardian of the College of San Fernando in Mexico. Here he writes his *Vida del Junipero Serra,* and edits his *Notices de la Nueva California.* The first becomes the standard for the life of Serra, and the latter is the first book written in what is now California.

1785

Jean François de Gallaup, Count de la Pérouse, under commission from the French government to explore the North Pacific coast of North America for the purpose of finding the Straits of Anian (for this ghost was still unlaid), visits California. He leaves a very interesting journal of his visit, full of shrewd observations on the affairs of the country, the mission system, treatment of the Indians, etc.

1786

Fray Fermin Francisco de Lasuen becomes Father President of the missions.

The Sterner Influences *of* Sturdy Living

The beginnings of civilization are always simple and crude. The early California settlements were rough and unpretentious. The humbler and homelier virtues of the settlers were those founded in self-reliance and strong courage. The religious ceremonies and the influences of chant and prayer stood forth as a bulwark and relief against the harshness of the natural conditions in which they lived. It is significant that out of this was developed a strong high-minded type of citizenship.

Vide page 36

A Journey Across a Continent

While methods of communication are difficult and uncertain, and modes of travel arduous and dangerous, the desire for adventure, for treasure and betterment of conditions bring the hunter, trapper and scout across a continent to the new country.

Captain Jedediah S. Smith and a little band arrive at the San Gabriel Mission in December, 1826, being the first to come overland, braving the dangers and terrors of mountain, desert and plain. This was the commencement of the "Overland" travel and the opening up of continental routes.

Vide page 40

1786

Founding of (10) the Mission of Santa Barbara, by Father Fermin Francisco de Lasuen. This is the first mission founded by Father Lasuen and is dedicated December 4th.

1787

Captain Robert Gray, an American discoverer, from Rhode Island, is appointed to command the sloop *Washington,* which is equipped by merchants of Boston for trade with the Indians on the Pacific Coast, and makes the voyage successfully.

1787

Francisco Palou publishes his famous and extensive history relating to Upper California. This includes a symbological portrait of the Venerable Padre, Fray Junipero Serra, typifying his apostolic labors and recounting the stories of the foundations of the California missions. As his closest friend and biographer, Padre Palou, says of Father Serra that "his laborious and exemplary life is nothing but a beautiful field decked with every class of flowers of excellent virtues."

1787

Founding of (11) the Mission of La Purísima Concepcion, near the present town of Lompoc, December 8th.

1788-1789

John Meares, an Englishman, voyages to the northwest coast of North America for the purpose of fur trading. Complications arise between him and the Spanish authorities, which assume large proportions, almost embroiling the two countries in war. Meares's voyage has importance out of proportion to its geographic value, for it was on his discoveries that England, later, based her claims for the Oregon territory.

1790-1792

Captain Robert Gray, returning from his Pacific Coast voyage in another sloop, named the "Columbia," makes the notworthy record of being the first to carry the United States flag around the earth. Upon a second voyage in this ship to the Pacific Coast, he discovers the Columbia River, which he names after his vessel.

1790-1795

George Vancouver is commissioned by the King of England to explore the northwest coast of America and makes a remarkable voyage of discovery to the north Pacific Ocean and round the world, in the *Discovery,* sloop of war, and armed tender, *Chatham.* He carefully examines and accurately surveys the northwestern coast, including the port San Francisco. A published work of this voyage, in 1798, is superior to any of its kind and constitutes the chiefest source of authority of that period.

1791

Founding of (12) the Mission of the Holy Cross at Santa Cruz, September 25th.

1791

Founding of (13) the Mission of Maria Santisima de la Soledad, that is, "Our Lady of Solitude," commonly called Soledad, October 5th. Another authority gives "Nuestra Señora Dolorosisima de la Soledad."

1796

Francisco Palou, Spanish friar, who was the founder of the San Francisco mission in 1776 and the successor of Junipero Serra as president in 1783, passes out of the history of California. The exact date of his death is unknown.

1796

Arrival in Monterey of the *Boston,* the first American trading vessel to visit California. From this time begins a regular system of contraband trade between the Americans and the Californians, more or less connived at by the local officials. The Yankee traders exchanged manufactured goods for otter skins (which were exchanged again in China for teas, silks, etc.). The trade was of necessity contraband as the Mexican government would not, at this time, permit the Californians to trade with any one but the home country.

1797

Founding of (14) the Mission of San José de Guadalupe, in honor of Saint Joseph, patron saint of California, near San José.

1797

Founding of (15) the Mission of San Juan Bautista, in honor of Saint John the Baptist, June 24th.

1797

Founding of (16) the Mission of San Miguel Archangel, in honor of Michael, the Archangel, July 25th.

1797

Founding of (17) the Mission of San Fernando Rey de España, September 8th.

1798

Founding of (18) the Mission of San Luis Rey de Francia, June 13th.

1803

Arrival of the *Lelia Byrd,* Capt. Shaler, in San Diego harbor. She is suspected of contraband trade and ordered to leave. Does not comply without having first made sure of a number of otter furs. Is fired upon by the fort, but escapes.

1803

President Thomas Jefferson concludes the greatest diplomatic achievement in the annals of the United States by the acquisition of the vast, unbounded region beyond the Mississippi known as Louisiana. Its contiguity to California made the later conquest and cession of the latter the more easy of accomplishment.

1803

James Burney, a captain in the Royal Navy of England, publishes his *Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean* and writes: "In what manner this country came to be distinguished by the name California is left uncertain. It is not believed that the name was derived from the natives; as the missionaries who have since resided among the Californians, have not at any time heard of such being applied to any port, bay, or part of the country. Some have conjectured that on account of the heat of the weather, Cortés formed the name *California,* from the Latin words *calida* and *fornax.*"

1803

First expedition of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, American soldier and explorer, to the headwaters of the Mississippi River.

1803

June 26th marks the death of the venerable friar, Padre Fermin Francisco de Lasuen at San Carlos, for thirty years a missionary in the province and for eighteen years president of the missions.

1804

Founding of (19) the Mission Santa Inéz, in the mountains seventy miles distant from San Luis Obispo, September 17th.

1805

Lewis and Clark, with their company, after a journey of a year and a half through the wilderness, reach the coast November 15th, and look upon the blue waters of the Pacific Ocean.

1805

Previously and subsequently to this date, for a certain period of years, the name "The Californians" was popularly current—by which term was intended to include solely the Mexican residents in California.

With the incoming of other nationalities, all being refined by the trials and hardships of pioneer life, the term naturally broadened in later years so as to include all citizens of California, its earlier import losing its significance.

1806

General Zebulon Montgomery Pike completes a great exploring tour of the middle west in which he crosses the plains to the site of Denver, and discovers "Pike's Peak," then turning southward to the head waters of the Rio Grande.

1806

Nikolai Petrovich Rezanoff, representative of the Czar of Russia, visits the Russian colony in Alaska, and seeing the immediate necessity of providing the colony with food nearer than that sent from China, decides to visit California to open negotiations with the government for the purchase of breadstuffs, of which California had a surplus; and also with the ultimate end in view of founding within the limits of California a Russian colony.

1810

William Alden Gale, a Boston trader, visits California as a clerk on the *Albatross* and becomes noted by his nickname, *Cuatro Ojos,* by reason of his spectacles; but his name was also translated into *Tormenta,* "a gale"; and he was sometimes called *Cambalache,* or a "barter." He was the pioneer in the hide trade with Boston.

1811

Appears Alexander von Humboldt's *Political Essay on New Spain,* which contains references to the early voyages to California.

1812

The Russian settlement is eventually founded at Bodega Bay, and called Fort Ross. It is more properly a trading post and ship-yard than a fort. A lively trade with California was kept up for the support of the colony at Sitka, and with Europe and Asia in the export of skins. But in the end the otter and seal became scarce and the fort was disposed of to John Augustus Sutter.

1813

The Spanish Cortés passes a decree looking toward the secularization of the missions. From the beginning the idea had been that the mission system was only a temporary expedient for the civilization of the natives, and was supposed to last but ten years. This time was extended as it was seen to be too short. But there began to grow a feeling of dissatisfaction with the system as it was felt the Indians were not trained in independence and in the knowledge of citizenship. The government decided that the missions should be secularized, that is the Indians were to receive their lands to use individually—the missions had only ostensibly been keepers of the lands for the rightful owners, the Indians. The religious work was to be turned over to parish priests, and the missionaries were to seek new fields. The Indians were to be gathered into pueblos to learn the duties of self government and self-support. This plan was not carried out for twenty years, though it came up again and again in the intervening years. This scheme of secularizing the California missions amounted in effect to government confiscation.

1813-1814

Appears the account of the Langsdorff expedition of 1803-1807. The Russian, Rezanoff, was one of this expedition.

1814

John Gilroy, a Scotchman, born as John Cameron, is the first foreigner to settle permanently in California. Having run away from home, he comes as a sailor on the ship *Isaac Todd* and is left sick and stranded at Monterey. He is baptized at San Carlos as Juan Antonio Maria Gilroy.

1816

Otto von Kotzebue, commanding a scientific expedition from Russia, visits California. In the party was Dr. Eschscholtz, for whom the California poppy was named, *Eschscholtzia californica.* The published account of this expedition forms a very valuable contribution to the scientific literature of the period and the place.

1816

Thomas W. Doak is the first American settler in California. He was a native of Boston and came to the Pacific coast on the *Albatross.* He was baptized at San Cárlos as Felipe Santiago.

1817

Founding of (20) Mission of San Rafael, near San Francisco, December 18th.

1818

The first man to whom English was a native tongue reaches Los Angeles—Joseph Chapman from Massachusetts, a member of the crew of that *Bouchard,* who sailing under letters of marque, ravages the coast of California, in 1818. He marries Señorita Guadalupe Ortega, builds the first grist mill in southern California at San Gabriel, and lived for some thirty years as José, *El Inglés.*

1769-1821

Spanish regimé in California has now lasted under, successively, ten governors, namely:

Don Gaspar de Portolá,
Felipe de Barri,
Felipe de Neve,
Pedro Fages,
José Antonio Romeu,
José Joaquin de Arrillaga,
Diego de Borica,
José Joaquin de Arrillaga,
José Dario Arguello,

Pablo Vicente de Sola, last of the Spanish governors, held over until 1822.

1769-1821

Marks the Spanish era of California during which is built the historic El Camino Reál—the King's Highway—which finally connected the twenty-one Franciscan missions, over a stretch of seven hundred miles of its length between San Diego and Sonoma, and which was traveled by the lonely Indian, Franciscan friar, the religious neophyte, the soldier and adventurer, and has become the subject of song and story for many a year.

1821

Spanish era ends, when Don Augustin de Iturbide, at the head of a victorious army, throws off the yoke of Spain and establishes the independence of Mexico, and, creating a separate empire, becomes himself Emperor Augustin I. California passes under jurisdiction of the Mexican Emperor, whose agents plan a seizure of the missions.

1821-1846

Mexican era continues for twenty-five years under the governors—
Pablo Vicente de Sola,
Luis Antonio Arguello,
José Maria de Eschendiá,
Manuel Victoria,
Pio Píco,
José Figueroa,
José Castro,
Nicholas Gutierrez,
Mariano Chico,
Juan Bautista Alvarado,
Manuel Micheltorena,
Pio Píco again, who was the last Mexican governor.

1823

San Vincente, the agent from the new government of Mexico to California, enters into a contract with an English trading company for the sale of all the hides and tallow of the province.

1823

Founding of (21) the last Mission, that of Saint Francis of Solano, near the present city of Sonoma.

1824

Indian uprising at Santa Ynez.

1826

Captain Jedediah S. Smith, under permit from the United States to hunt in the far west, and his party of hunters and trappers, are the first Americans to go overland across the continent to California.

1826-1827

Visit to San Francisco and Monterey of the English ship, *Blossom,* Capt. Frederick William Beechey. He publishes a full account of his voyage in which he speaks at length of the necessity of Spain's taking more active interest in the affairs of California if she wished to hold the country. "It is too important to be permitted to remain in its present neglected state," thus fore-shadowing the intervention of some foreign power.

1827-1828

Visit of the Frenchman, Auguste Duhaut-Cilly. Of contemporary accounts of California, this of Duhaut-Cilly's is the most extensive.

1829

Abel Stearns, a native of Massachusetts, becomes a resident of California, acquires extensive holdings of land and other property rights from the Mexican government and is a notable character for his day.

1829

Captain James P. Arthur visits California in the *Brookline* and makes the claim to have been the first to raise the United States flag in California. This was, of course, a crude representation of the emblem.

"Arthur and his little party were sent ashore at San Diego to cure hides. They had a barn-like structure of wood, provided by the ship's carpenter, which answered the purpose of storehouse, curing shop, and residence. The life was lonesome enough. Upon the wide expanse of the Pacific they occasionally discerned a distant ship. Somtimes a vessel sailed near the lower offing. It was thus that the idea of preparing and raising a flag, for the purpose of attracting attention, occurred to them. The flag was manufactured from some shirts and Captain Arthur writes,

The Composite American

A Man of many bloods, for that of the Pilgrim and Puritan, of the Dutch, of the German, of the Scotch, of the Irish, of the Spanish, of the Catholic, of the Huguenot, and many others, flow commingled in his veins. A Man of many precious traditions; a Man of peculiar intellectual power; a Man of versatile and wide social achievements; a Man of religious conviction, strong sentiment, high courage and thrifty activities. The vindication of his course is his ultimate Americanism.

In the pioneer days of California, many nationalities were represented. Different races of men and women met upon a common plane and endured the same hardships of frontier life. As it were, they were melted and fused together. The refinement of the process led to a better civilization, an ultimate and triumphant Americanism.

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The Coming *of* The Forty-Niners

No migrations of any people in all the history of the world are comparable to the small companies and larger caravans of the courageous "Argonauts," who came to California in 1849. It is a distinctive epoch in American history; a mighty movement, resulting in an expansion of territory and the discovery of a storehouse of the natural products of the earth, never in similar degree blessing any other nation.

This quest for mineral wealth as an avenue to individual prosperity induced the seeker to travel far from home, over long and dangerous trails. Nothing arduous or inimical served to repel him. He came to search for gold—and he found it. And there was added to California life another element of beneficent citizenship.

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with the just accuracy of a historian, that Mr. Greene's calico shirt furnished the blue, while he furnished the red and white. It was completed and raised on a Sunday, on the occasion of the arrival of the schooner, *Washington,* Captain Thompson of the Sandwich Islands, but sailing under the American flag." So writes honest Captain Arthur: "These men raised our national ensign, not in bravado, nor for war and conquest, but as honest men to show that they were American citizens and wanted company."

1829

Alfred Robinson, a native of Massachusetts, comes to California as clerk for the Boston trading company, Bryant, Sturges & Company. Mr. Robinson marries Ana Maria de la Guerra y Noriega, and becomes one of the early and respected American settlers. He publishes his *Life in California* in 1840, one of the best books of the period.

1831

David Douglas, the famous Scotch botanist, visits California in an earnest and adventurous search for botanical specimens. He examines California *flora* and ten years later the botanical results of his trip are published by Sir William Hooker.

1831

Insurrection against the Mexican governor, Manuel Victoria, headed by such prominent Californians as Echeandía, Pio Píco, Juan Bandini, and others, as the result of the spirit of the growing liberalism and democratic principles—the very principles which made the American occupation so possible later—against the arbitrary methods and militarism of the governor, as shown principally in his refusal to convene the *disputación.* For the first time in the history of California, blood is shed between men of Spanish extraction in a bout on the outskirts of Los Angeles, in which Captain Romualdo Pacheco and Avila were killed, and the Governor himself severely wounded. Pablo de Fortilla, Commandante at San Diego, participates.

1833

Further secularization of the missions by Mexican authority is undertaken as well as confiscation of their property. The action really went into effect then although it was not fully consummated until 1845.

Under rules known as *Prevenciónes de Emancipacion* the missions are secularized. All Indians, Christians for twelve years, all married men and widowers with families, and all such as are competent to make a livelihood, are gathered together in *pueblos* and initiated in the laws of self-government. To each family is granted house-lots, planting lots and pasture lands, and live stock. The mission churches are turned over to the parish clergy and the other properties are sold.

1834

José Maria Padres, a native of Pueblo, having become a military leader under the Mexicans with the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel, associating with José Maria Hijar, devises the Hijar and Padre's colonization scheme and comes to California as a director of a colony of 250 persons.

1835

Richard Henry Dana, Jr., voyages to San Francisco Bay in the trading brig *Pilgrim,* afterwards transferred to the *Alert,* and later recounts his experiences and describes California in his book *Two Years before the Mast.*

1835

San Diego becomes a municipality, but remains such only three years, as the population decreases to such an extent that in 1838 there were not enough people to entitle it to a council. De Morfras reckons the population to be between one hundred and one hundred and fifty. From 1838 to the Mexican War, San Diego is governed as part of the sub-prefecture of Los Angeles.

1835

Near the best anchorage and three miles northeast of the Mission, a small trading village, Yerba Buena, is founded on San Francisco Bay, and it is to this settlement rather than to the *presidio* of San Francisco or the mission of Dolores that must be given the origin of the present city of San Francisco.

1836

A new revolution is started in California against existing authority. This was decidedly the outcome of the same growing spirit of democracy and liberalism as shown under the Victoria revolt. It is a revolt by the younger California, the spirit of liberalism and democracy, under Juan Bautista Alvarado, a young clerk of the customs, against the spirit of

centralization and despotism of the Mexican government as evinced in the new constitution, in which all departments of the government, legislative, executive, and judicial were practically in the hands of the central executive in Mexico. California was reduced to a department of that government and could not be considered as exercising the functions of a state. However, this revolt is successful and California is created a separate and independent government with Alvarado as governor.

1836

One of the central figures in the Revolution of 1836 is Isaac Graham, who had been a Tennessee hunter, and who organizes what became known as the *Kentucky Riflemen;* this adventurous character is described as wild, reckless, a crack shot, and a hater of Mexicans. Operating from his distillery at San Juan, he is aided in his organizing of the riflemen by William R. Garner and John Coppinger, both Englishmen, and Louis Pombert, a Frenchman, of some prominence in early California affairs, is made sergeant, that is, next in command to Graham.

1839

John Augustus Sutter, a Swiss, comes to California with the idea of forming a colony of his countrymen, a sort of Swiss *Utopia.* He becomes a naturalized Mexican citizen and receives a grant of eleven square leagues of land along the Sacramento River. He buys Fort Ross from the Russians.

1839-1840

Thomas Jefferson Farnham, a native of Maine, travels overland to Oregon; makes a voyage on the Pacific to the Hawaiian Islands and returns to California and back to the United States through Mexico. He publishes in 1846 an account of his *Adventures in California and Scenes on the Pacific Coast.*

1840

Monterey becomes the capital of California, so designated by the Mexican *junta* under the presidency of Alvarado.

1840

Arrival of Eugène Duflot de Mofras, a Frenchman, commissioned by his government to make a scientific exploration and report on Oregon and the Californias. M. de Mofras was assisted in every way by both the secular and religious authorities of California, and he was given access

to all the documentary material of the province, so it was possible for him to make a more complete report on the affairs of the country than could any of the other narrators. From the mass of material he had the literary judgment to arrange and select a work of marked ability, discrimination and historic value.

1840

Threatened uprising of the foreign element known as the *Graham Trouble.* Forty-six suspects, English and Americans, are captured and exiled to Mexico. About twenty of them are purged of conspiracy and allowed to return to California and granted compensation.

The revolution headed by the Carrillos and supported by a small party of Americans under the Tennesseean named Graham is of short duration and is soon put down. General José Castro and Mariano Vallejo, names to become famous in California history, come into prominence.

1840-1841

Sir James Douglas, a Scotchman, and representative of the Hudson's Bay Company of London, visits California and records the events of his visit in a diary or journal, which later receives the title of Douglas' *Voyage From the Columbia to California.* With the Salinas and Santa Clara valleys the English visitor was so delighted that he was moved to pronounce California "a country in many respects unrivalled by any other part of the globe."

1841

Captain John Augustus Sutter builds a fort, which he calls "New Helvetia," and which becomes headquarters for friendly Indians, white trappers and early travelers. "Sutter's Fort," as it was popularly called, was in the natural line of travel both from the Oregon country and from the east, and Sutter being an exceedingly hospitable person, his place became the *rendezvous* and the Mecca for all the overland travelers. Many of them remained there under Sutter's employ and many went to other places.

At no other single point of entry into California did so many different nationalities first come, temporarily adjust themselves to the new conditions and then scatter to make permanent homes for themselves on the Western Coast. California became a melting pot of civilization, out of which a patriotic American citizenship was to be refined.

1841

First overland emigrant train, under John Bidwell, called Bartleson-Bidwell Company, crosses the Great Plains and reaches California.

1842

Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, American naval officer, cruising in western waters, lands and captures the town of Monterey, under the erroneous impression that war had been declared against Mexico. He holds possession for just one day.

1843

Stephen Smith, a native of Baltimore, arrives in California with the first steam engine ever seen upon the coast; also, he brings with him three pianos, which are the first ever heard in California. He receives commission from the Mexican authorities and in 1844 erects both a saw-mill and a grist-mill.

1842-1843

General John Charles Frémont's first expedition to the west.

1843-1844

General Frémont's second overland trip to the west for the purpose of surveying a route to the Pacific, and his first to California. He comes by the way of Carson's river and Johnson's Pass.

1845

Annexation of Texas, March 1st.

1845

Frémont's second expedition to California. Suspicion is aroused by the California government and he is ordered to leave the department. This Frémont refuses to do and fortifies himself on Gavlin's Peak, and raises the American flag. But he quits his defences and departs for Oregon.

1846

Samuel Brannan, born in Maine, a Mormon elder and chief of a colony sent from New York on the Brooklyn, comes to California to take charge of a Mormon colonization scheme.

1846

Patrick Breen, an Irishman, who first came to America in 1826, starts to California overland from Iowa with the Donner party. He and his wife, Margaret, and seven children survive the perils of that terrible journey. Breen's original *Diary of the Donner Party* is an authority upon the incidents of that journey.

1846

Lieut. Archibald Gillespie arrives with dispatches for Frémont at the receipt of which Frémont returns to California. (May 8th.)

1846

One hundred and seventy horses for General Castro, which rumor had, were to be used for the purpose of driving the Americans out of California, are seized by Frémont. (June 5th.)

1846

Bear Flag Revolution. The flag of "The Republic of California," with its lone star and painted image of a grizzly bear, is first raised at Sonoma. Captain Ezekiel Merritt, accompanied by William B. Ide and a small band of Americans, captures the Mexican General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo and his aides. The new republic lasts twenty-six days.

1846

The famous scout, Kit Carson, appears with General Frémont, and the Haros and Berreyesa are killed.

There are so many and such contradictory stories concerning the murder of the Haro brothers that the real facts are not definitely known. At the very best, the responsibility of the death of the men, justly or unjustly, must rest with Frémont and not with Carson. This has been one of the scandals of the Frémont Expedition. The most violent supporters of Frémont do not deny that the men were killed without knowing anything of their guilt or innocence. It was reported that they were killed in revenge for the murder of two Americans, Cowie and Fowler. There was also a story circulated that the men had deliberately permitted themselves to be captured with false orders in their boots purporting to announce an attack on Sonoma by the Californians, for the purpose of deflecting the American troops to the protection of Sonoma, and thus permit the closely pressed Californians to escape.

1846

War declared between Mexico and the United States, May 3rd. The American flag raised at Monterey, July 7th, by Commodore John Drake Sloat.

1846

Josefa Bandini de Carrillo, the wife of Don Pedro Carrillo, who had been appointed provisional governor of California in 1837, manufactures with her own hands the first United States flag in full and proper form ever unfurled to the breezes of sunny California; this is on the occasion of the arrival in San Diego of Commodore Stockton of the United States Navy and General Kearney of the United States Army. Commodore Stockton raises the silk flag to the masthead of the first American war ship ever to sail the Pacific Ocean.

1846

Commodore Robert F. Stockton arrives at the Port of Monterey and Commodore Sloat appoints Stockton Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, and the latter undertakes the conquest of California against the Mexican General José Castro.

1846

Commodore Robert F. Stockton takes possession of San Diego for the United States and establishes a fort there which is still known as Fort Stockton.

1846

Los Angeles is easily captured. Stockton and Frémont enter the city August 13th without opposition; Píco and Castro have fled to Mexico; and Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie is placed in command of the south with Los Angeles as headquarters and with orders to maintain martial law. Trouble arises through, possibly, a too strict interpretation of his orders, and Gillespie finds himself surrounded. He capitulates and is allowed to retreat with the honors of war.

The Californians who identify themselves with this revolt are Captain José Maria Flores, José Antonio Carrillo, Andrés Píco, and Serbulo Varela.

1846

A party of Americans under B. D. Wilson while hunting for Castro are met by a company of Californians at the Chino Ranch near Los Angeles, and a skirmish ensues in which three Americans are wounded and one Californian is killed.

1846

Arrival of General Stephen W. Kearney, who has just completed the conquest of New Mexico. He and Gillespie meet the Californians under Andrés Píco at San Pasquale, December 6th, and a bloody battle ensues with serious loss to the Americans; and Kearney was only rescued from his perilous position by a detachment of Stockton's men. It is the only battle of any importance in the history of California.

1846-1847

The Donner party, consisting of eighty-four persons, in an overland trip from Independence, Missouri, are caught in the snows of the high Sierras, and through starvation and exposure, over forty of them perish before relief arrives.

1847

Yerba Buena exchanges its name for that of the Mission and the Bay of San Francisco.

1847

Monterey becomes the military capital of California, under the occupation by United States authority.

1847

Los Angeles is recaptured January 10th and the famous treaty is signed between Colonel John C. Frémont, as Commander of the American forces, and Andrés Píco, Commandante of the California forces, at a point near Cahuenga Pass, within the present limits of Hollywood, in Los Angeles. With this capitulation all of California comes under the United States rule.

1848

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2nd, terminates the Mexican War, by the terms of which California is ceded to the United States; its

The Development *of* a Great State

It was first only an Indian path, if path at all, which linked settlement, fort and mission in the early days. This was traveled for miles, almost the entire length of the present State, by the monk and friar in their pious administrations to the Indians. Soon the El Camino Real was the established marker of a course or line of travel on the "King's Highway." It is a far cry back to those days. A look forward then could not have unfolded to the wildest imagination the growth, development and prosperity to follow. When the first locomotive reached the Pacific Coast it revealed an advance in civilization of unusual degree, yet it was but the dawning of another morning of achievement—the beginning of a greater commonwealth.

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A Pinnacle *of* Achievement, in Panorama

So is California. Her history is ancient. Her course has been sturdy and romantic. Her gracious resources abound and multiply. Her majestic scenery is unsurpassed. Her people delight in a happy, prosperous environment.

The hand of civilization has builded on her mountains and in her valleys. The artificial has blended with the natural, all the more beauteous in adornment and all the more useful in individual betterment.

First came the Indian, from whence is unknown. Then came the adventurer and explorer. Then, the Spanish cavalier and Franciscan friar. Finally, many others, thousands to love and enjoy this land of golden plenteousness.

Four centuries, 1510-1915

affairs are committed to the charge of Colonel Richard B. Mason. He became the military governor succeeding Kearney. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Texas, the western part of Colorado and New Mexico, all of the present states of Arizona, Nevada, Utah and California, an extensive and valuable portion of the Great West, were ceded to the United States.

1848

James Wilson Marshall, a native of New Jersey, discovers gold at Sutter's Mill, January 24th, and the rush of gold-seekers to California commences. The exact day of the month that gold was discovered has never been settled; Marshall himself says, "on or about the nineteenth." But he also says he is not sure of the date. However, a man named Bigler, who kept a diary, has the date the twenty-fourth, and as he was on the spot at the time, most likely it is correct.

1849

In February, is witnessed the arrival in San Francisco Bay of the steamship *California* from New York with the first party of gold seekers from the Atlantic States. In March, the *Oregon* arrives, and in June there are two hundred square-rigged vessels lying in the Bay.

1849

During this year the numerous and mighty caravans of horses, wagons, cattle, men, women and children make their devious and dangerous journeys across the overland trails. This is the coming of the "Argonauts," celebrated in California history as the "Forty-Niners."

1849

This year marks two important developments: (a) The growth of population during this period. In 1845, the estimated census was 18,000, including Indians, while in 1850 it was estimated at 150,000. (b) The struggle for order, for this was not a period of complete recklessness. There were many reckless people, many criminals, and much to try the temper of the most conservative, but still there arose and grew a steady respect for law and order that had its final outcome in the convention and constitution.

1849

A constitutional convention is organized at Monterey, September 1st. The Californians, in framing a State Constitution, which is signed October 13th, exclude slavery from the soil by a unanimous vote. Under it Peter H. Burnett is elected Governor, and the new Legislature chooses John C. Frémont and William M. Gwin as United States senators. San José is made the capital of the State. The great seal of the State is designed by Major Robert Selden Garnett, is presented to convention by Caleb Lyon, and is engraved by Albrecht Kuner in changed form. Hittell, an eminent authority, says: "The constitution, notwithstanding its haste, was one of the best, if not the best, of the thirty-one state constitutions in effect at the time. Though nearly every portion was copied from some other instrument, there was a rare choice and combination." By the terms of the constitution, slavery was unanimously voted down; the boundary was defined; provisions were made for the establishment of public schools; and the question of taxation was settled.

1849

The necessity of an interior city being felt, and the site of Sutter's Fort being inadequate, a new town-site was laid out below the fort. Town lots were sold and Sacramento had its beginning. In January, 1849, the first frame house was built.

1850

California admitted to the Union September 9th. California is at last admitted after months of waiting and dilatory action on the part of Congress. She comes in a free and sovereign state with her own constitution, governor and legislature, the only state in the Union with this distinction.

1849-1851

Occur at short intervals, the five big fires, in which the city of San Francisco is almost completely destroyed, property to the value of twenty-five million dollars being burned up in the conflagrations.

1851

First Vigilance Committee. As protection against the outlawry and crime of the city, the citizens of San Francisco organize themselves into

a vigilance committee, with regular constitution binding them "to perform every lawful act for the maintenance of law and order, and to sustain the law when properly administered; but not to be deterred in the punishment of any crime by any quibble of the law, by the insecurity of the prisons, or the corruption or laxity of those in authority." An occasion soon occurred for their action. A man accused of theft was caught with the stolen goods, tried, sentenced to be shot, and the sentence duly carried out.

1851

Capital of State removed to Vallejo.

1852

Appears Francisco Saverio Clavijero's *Historia de la Antigua ó Baja California.*

1852-1854

Sacramento swept by two disastrous fires partially destroying the town.

1853

Capital of State located at Benicia.

1854

Capital of State finally removed to Sacramento.

1856

Second Vigilance Committee. On May 15th, the Vigilance Committee is again organized for the purpose of punishing one James Casey, who had murdered James King of William, editor of the *Evening Bulletin,* and the champion of the cause of law and order. As before, the Vigilance Committee duly tried the prisoner and sentenced him to death along with another murderer named Cora.

1856

The first railroad in California is opened for business with Sacramento and Folsom as its terminals.

1859

Convention held in San Francisco for a Pacific railroad, subsequently constructed over the Sierra Nevada mountains.

1859

September 13th, David Colbreth Broderick, United States Senator from California, engages in a duel with David S. Terry, in which Broderick is killed. The challenge grows out of the anti-slavery agitation, in which Senator Broderick is an uncompromising opponent of slavery and delivers severe strictures on the subject in the California campaign of this year. This is an important event as it was the culmination of an important period.

1860

Application of name "California" in 1510, considered by the noted American writer, Edward Everett Hale (*Proceedings American Antiquarian Society,* April 30th, 1862, p. 45; *Atlantic Monthly,* vol. xiii, p. 265).

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE.

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